

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1855.

Allen Co. Agricultural Fair.—The list of premiums to be awarded at the next annual fair of the Allen Co. Agricultural Society will be found on our first page.

State of Europe.—There is nothing later from the Crimea this week. The next arrival may be expected to bring an account of an assault on Sebastopol. It will be a fearful and sanguinary fight, costing the lives of thousands. The result is considered doubtful, or if anything the general opinion seems to be against the probabilities of success on the part of the allies. Should that be the case it is not improbable that the siege may be raised.

Louis Napoleon, it is said, is about to embark for the seat of war, to take the chief command. As his throne may depend upon the success of his campaign, he will of course leave no means untried to accomplish his end—and the prestige of his name will do much to animate his soldiers and secure success. Should it be deemed advisable to raise the siege, he will probably, if his force is sufficient, penetrate further into the Crimea, and endeavor to dislodge the Russians who are now in great force in the rear of the besieging army, and prevent reinforcements being sent to Sebastopol.

The position of Austria is equivocal, and we have no doubt she will eventually decide and turn the allies and take side with Russia. Then, the allies may possibly aid Italy, Hungary, and Poland in a general effort to shake off their oppressors and gain their freedom.

The war seems destined to be a long and bloody one; but we are not without hopes that it will result in good to the cause of progress and human freedom. Let a war of independence once begin, and its progress will be onward, until like a mighty avalanche it will overwhelm and annihilate the rotten fabric of kingship and oppression under which Europe has so long groined.

PAGE SCHOOLS.—It has long been a reproach to Fort Wayne that we had no free schools. The Times has labored assiduously to create the impression that this is owing to that great bugbear "Catholic influence," which like a nightmare seems always to oppress the hypocritical editors, and to which he is wont to attribute everything that does not exactly agree with his peculiar notions.

To see what grounds there is for this ridiculous charge let us inquire how the matter stands in other places. New Albany, cannot be charged with being oppressed with Catholic influence. "Sam" rules rampant. He bullies the "bloody farmers" and native democrats, drive them from the polls with "brass knucks" and bludgeons, and has everything his own way. In this hot-bed of knowledge nothing is off, every councilman, and every school trustee is elected by that party. And what is the result? New Albany, with a population twice as large as ours, has no single public school! This is Sam's doing, where he holds undisputed sway, and a knowledge of this fact should lead his disciples to be careful of denouncing a similar state of things in other places. Those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones.

Can any one inform us whether the late Poor-Overseer has made any formal report and produced the necessary vouchers for his disbursements? A large amount of money must have passed through his hands, and those who paid it would like to know what has been done with it.

Telegraph to the Crimea.—A telegraph is now in operation from the Crimea to London. Dispatches are now received at the War Office from Lord Raglan in a few hours. The line is 2400 miles in length, including 300 miles of submarine cable stretching across the bottom of the Black Sea.

Shocking Catastrophe.—A melancholy accident occurred in Huntington on Thursday afternoon last. Two little boys, sons of George Rapp, blacksmith, in the absence of their father, went into the blacksmith shop and kindled a fire. The younger, a fine little boy, about 3 years old, climbed on the hearth, and his clothes catching fire, he was so shockingly burnt that he died the same evening. When discovered he was in a most deplorable condition, his entire body being unrecognizable to a crisp.

Carrying Coals to Newcastle.—Large shipments of coal are actually being made at San Francisco for New York and Boston, the relative prices in those cities rendering it a profitable speculation. Shipping flour from California to the Atlantic ports seems like a reiteration of the old adage, "carrying coals to Newcastle."

Capture of Lewis Baker, the Alleged Murderer.—But Pool, the bark Grapeshot arrived at New York on Tuesday last, with the fugitive, Lewis Baker, on board. The Grapeshot arrived at Palma in seventeen days from this port, and laid on and off the Cape until the Isabella Jewett arrived, when she was boarded, and Baker captured.

Convicted.—James A. Hall, the militia barber who recently administered chloroform to Mr. Field, at Dunkirk, and robbed him of \$1,400, was subsequently arrested in New Orleans, and has been convicted at the Chan tauque Co. Court, and sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years. He is an old offender, having already served three years in the Ohio Penitentiary, and two years in prison at Baton Rouge.

A Prophecy.—The Indiana Republican (Chapman's) ventures a prophecy, which it knows will prove true. It is that at the next session of Congress, a United States Bank will be established, and a sufficient number of Abolitionists and other men will sell out all their saintly virtue to get the same by Southern and Democratic votes. Money and not intellect is for the present the ruler, all over this country, and it uses all sorts of appliances and means to win its ends.

Mom's Goods.—C. A. Grey has received his former stock, which, as is always the case, is remarkably well assorted, and especially adapted to the wants of the numerous customers of this popular store. Somehow or other, friend Grey seems to know exactly what the ladies want, and always manages to get the very best and most substantial goods, and sells them at the lowest prices. This fact is getting to be pretty well understood, and to this may be attributed the great popularity he has acquired.

Allen's Map of Fort Wayne.—This splendid map is now ready for delivery. It is got up in the very best style, showing every lot, street, and alley in the city; the various additions to the original plat; the several wards; outlots, and subdivisions of property in the environs, &c. It is also embellished with views of several of the most prominent public buildings, residences, and manufactures. The map is neatly colored, and mounted on canvas.

This map is got up in a style worthy of the importance of our city, and highly creditable to the skill and enterprise of its talented projector. We trust his labors may be suitably appreciated and rewarded. Every citizen of Fort Wayne ought to purchase a copy.

The Spencer House.—S. Brindel proprietor, is daily crowded with guests, all of whom are well pleased with the attentions of the worthy host. The house is large and roomy, conveniently situated on the public square, and is in every respect a comfortable resting place for the weary traveler.

Messrs. Pratt & Co. have purchased the flouring mill and warehouse lately occupied by Little & McCulloch, and are now ready to attend to the forwarding and commission business generally, milling &c. The flour of this establishment has acquired a high reputation. Steam elevators are erected here, with every other facility for doing an extensive business, and those who entrust their goods or produce to Messrs. Pratt & Co. may rely on meeting every care and attention.

Are you Insured?—Our fire department at present is not sufficient to afford much protection to the property of our citizens in case of fire; it would therefore be a proper precaution on the part of all having anything at stake, to insure their property. By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Messrs. Hough & Jones are agents for several responsible insurance companies, all of which have complied with the laws of our state, in giving the requisite securities for the amount of risks they take within our borders. Property insured with them therefore, may be considered as amply protected.

Shall the City be Cleaned? The Cholera prevails already on the Mississippi, and may spread through the interior. All kinds of filth favor this scourge. Let every good citizen clean his premises to his own accord. But if any fail, the proper Officers, we trust, will see to it. Our Sanitary Laws are no doubt ample. Fortunately for the cleanliness, health and quiet of our city, the officers, after the 12th June, will have the aid of the prohibitory Liquor Law. Let this be enforced rapidly, and not only cholera, but also Delirium Tremens, swollen limbs, bloated faces, pauperism, port taxes, thefts and murders, with numerous kindred ills which Fort Wayne has long been "their to," will be less common.

Russian Threats.—It is said that the Emperor Alexander has sent word privately to Austria that if she shall irrevocably ally herself to the West, or commit any overt act of hostility against Russia, Alexander II will place himself at the head of the Slavonic movement, and change his title of Emperor of all the Russians into that of Emperor of all the Slavonians.

The N. Y. Tribune speaking of the probable effects of such a movement, says: "Pan-Slavism is now, from a creed, turned into a political programme, or rather a vast political movement, rather a vast political menace, with 800,000 bayonets to support it."

Nor are these 800,000 soldiers all the forces it could command. A word from the Russian Emperor at the head of an army, marching upon the Carpathians, and nine or ten millions of Slavonians to Austria would be agitated as in 1848; a victory over the Austrians, and they would be in full insurrection; while Hungary and Italy would be hardly less plowed by revolutionary agitation. Here is a danger which might well make Francis Joseph pause; for unless he could at once defeat the great Slavonic army on his frontiers and carry the war into the enemy's country, he might as well give up the contest before entering the lists."

Reading Rooms of the Young Men's Literary Association. Provided a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, the Young Men's Literary Association propose enlarging and opening their Reading Rooms, so as to make them at all times accessible to the public as well as to render them of more practical utility.

The method of effecting this will be some what after the following style, subject to such amendments, rules and regulations, as may from time to time seem proper and expedient:

They will receive and keep on file
1. Boston
2. Cincinnati
3. Toledo
4. Pittsburgh

and from 20 to 25 weekly papers selected from the principal cities throughout the United States, as well as a good selection of Reviews and other periodicals. The Library will be thrown open to subscribers under the same rules and regulations as the members of the Association.

The Rooms will be opened every afternoon and evening, (Sundays excepted) Strangers may have free access to the rooms at the invitation of subscribers, but for no longer period than one week.

A copy of subscription three dollars per year payable in advance. To carry out this plan, it will be necessary to have at least 150 subscribers, as with a less number the Association does not consider it prudent to undertake the task.

As to an annual course of lectures, the great object and aim of this Association is to co-operate on our citizens. Since we are ready to perform the labor for its betterment, we feel we deserve, we shall always be ready to extend its benefits so as to make it of increasing value to all. Our Library, though not very extensive at present, is rapidly increasing, and formation the Association has received but little assistance from our citizens, the volumes have been purchased either by the Association or contributed by the individual members, and they therefore hold this to be sufficient evidence that they possess the necessary will and perseverance to carry on the work they have undertaken.

That the Association has, and will have a direct beneficial effect upon our city, is a matter already sufficiently substantiated by facts. We are frequently in receipt of letters from strangers, making inquiries regarding the Association, the number of members, the library, &c., and likewise strangers visiting our city have often called upon us and expressed a desire to be shown the place of our meeting, and to see the work that we are doing. This fact is getting to be pretty well understood, and to this may be attributed the great popularity he has acquired.

in that time, but on hearing yesterday that you had a Young Men's Literary Association here, it did more to elevate Fort Wayne, in my opinion, than all the other improvements which have been made since the late war. The fact that you are in view of these facts we do not deem it unreasonable, at the present time, to call upon our citizens to come forward and assist us in the accomplishment of our purpose. We do not ask you to give us three dollars without tendering you an equivalent therefor. We believe that a reading room, such as we propose, will repay you ten fold the sum we solicit of you. In other and larger cities such rooms have sustained solely by the merchants, not for their own benefit, but also, as a matter of business policy, for the accommodation and entertainment of their customers from other cities and towns.

We present the plan as it is for your consideration, and hope that you will find it a practical approval.

H. C. GREY, Cor. Sec. Y. M. L. Assoc.

Slavery in Kansas.—The Missourians are growing crazy on the subject of slavery in Kansas. Not satisfied with invading the country at the late election, and outraging the legitimate citizens, they now seek to drive out of the territory all whose views conflict with their own. There will be trouble there yet.

The Platte County (Mo.) Argus, of the 1st, says: "We are not prepared to decide, we prefer the following resolutions:

1st. Self-defense requires the expulsion of every person who brings reproaches upon the negro slavery.

2nd. Robbers and traitors have no right to the protection of law.

3d. We ratify the late Parkville proceedings.

4th. We approve the resolutions regarding Methodists, adding thereto all Ministers preaching prejudicial to slavery.

5th. No argument against abolition papers, but Missouri river, bon-fires and hemp ropes.

6th. We pledge ourselves to go to Kansas and help to expel those who corrupt slavery.

7th. We will hold a grand Mass Meeting at Parkville, May 5th.

Excitement in Missouri.—Discovery of gold on the Kansas river. The newspapers, in the southwest of Missouri, report that a large quantity of gold has been discovered on the head waters of the Arkansas river, about five hundred miles west of Springfield, Mo. The mines said to be as rich as any of the gold mines of California, and hundreds of dollars have been taken out in one week. The statement is confirmed also, by accounts received from Indians and hunters, who have examined the locality. The region is said to be rich in gold, and has long been supposed to contain gold. The gold fever is prevailing to a great extent in the southwest counties of Missouri, and people are preparing to forsake agriculture and all other pursuits, and turn their attention entirely to gold digging.

Springfield, Mo., the especial seat of the gold fever, has been attacked by a great epidemic of gold fever, and a company is being formed to march as soon as possible to the new El Dorado.

The St. Louis Intelligencer believes firmly in the account of the rich deposits of gold in that region. It says: "The whole range of mountains that extend from the Straits of Magellan to the Straits of Bering, from the Southern point of the American continent to the North-west point of North America is auriferous; and argentiferous from one extreme to the other. It is full of gold and silver in Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Chili and Grenada, in Central America and Mexico, and in California and Oregon. And what is most striking and interesting of all, the richest auriferous and extraordinary range, has so far been found on the western or Atlantic slope of the mountains."

"The discovery of gold on the Arkansas river extends the proof that the eastern slope of the western mountains is rich with gold dust—we hardly doubt it will prove quite as rich as the California side."

Reasons for the New Elections in Kansas. Gov. Reader specifies the following as his reasons for ordering a new Election in the cases named:

First Council District—for importation of voters, and for illegality in the returns. The whole number of legal votes in the district, according to the census, was 466. The pro-slavery vote was 361.

Second Council District—for importation of voters, and because the judges of the election were not properly qualified. Whole number of votes in the district, 212; pro-slavery vote, 317.

Third Council District—for importation of voters, and for violently expelling the lawful voters at one of the polls. Whole number of votes in the district 193; pro-slavery vote, 189.

Fourth Council District—for importation of voters, and because the judges of the election were not sworn at all. Whole number of votes, 219; pro-slavery vote, 418.

Tenth Council District—for importation of voters, and for illegality in the returns. Whole number of votes, 486; pro-slavery vote, 1190.

Eleventh Council District—because the vote was not taken by ballot, at all, but by voice.

In the Sixth Council District, all the illegal voting was done in one precinct which the Governor set aside and declared the Republican candidate elected.

Kansas Legislature in Session in Missouri. A majority of the members declined to go to the Legislature met at the Har's House at Westport, Mo., Tuesday night of last week. At the last accounts they were holding regular sessions at the Shawnee mission. Johnson is Speaker. They deliberate with closed doors. They talk strongly of setting the Governor's authority at defiance and legalizing independence. Let them have their say, and then let them go. Let them have their say, and then let them go. Let them have their say, and then let them go.

Nullification in Massachusetts.—The telegraph informs that an act designed to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law, has passed one of the branches of the Massachusetts Legislature.

To show how bold and daring its nullification character is, we will state the substance of one or two of its numerous provisions. For instance, it provides that any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant for any alleged fugitive from service, shall be liable by or virtue of the acts of Congress, shall be deemed to have resigned any commission from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that he may possess, and shall be thereafter incapacitated from appearing as counsel or attorney in the courts of law, or in any judicial proceeding, or in any corporate, consular, police office, or in any volunteer militia, or in aid in any way in the arrest or rendition of a fugitive slave, under penalty of \$1,000 or \$2,000 fine, each and every one of them, and imprisonment in the State Prison for one or two years.

As soon as the trustful General Government shall make an issue, at the earliest possible moment, with the State, for the purpose of testing its efficacy. The celebrated South Carolina ordinance of nullification of 1833 was not a more glaring defiance of the Constitution and laws of the United States than this bill. It must be the result of the Union. Massachusetts acts cannot be nullified, and she will not be allowed to succeed upon any other conditions. The Supreme Court of the United States will decide it to be unconstitutional, and the fanatics and demagogues in the old Bay State will have to give up, or they will find themselves in trouble at once. The old Hartford Convention spirit of opposition to the Union is clearly manifested in this bill. It would be a very popular thing with the masses of the people generally, and would tend to restore public sentiment to a more healthy condition, if several of the leading disaffected politicians in Massachusetts, who have vomited forth treason for years, should feel one of these days, the heavy power of the Federal Government, and have a glimpse of the halcyon in prospective.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Good News.—We are glad to learn that Bailey & Co., extensive railroad contractors, have agreed to build a branch of the Erie and Western Railroad, from Plymouth to Chicago, a distance of 165 miles, and will immediately push a large force to the work, which is to be completed by May 1st, 1857. As an inducement to push the work, they are to have the use of the road, from the time it is finished until that date. The remaining portion, thirty-five miles, from Ft. Wayne to Plymouth, will be completed by the end of the year, and the whole line will be finished, probably in eighteen months, when we shall have a direct and continuous railroad from this city to Chicago, a distance of 165 miles. This will be decidedly the shortest and best route between the eastern cities and Chicago, and from Pittsburgh to Chicago there will be the longest and cheapest continuous railroad in the country, and remarkably free from curves, and with low grades, allowing it to be worked at the highest speeds without danger to the passengers.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Fort Wayne and Sandusky Railroads.—The project of making a joint bed for these roads from this point to Lexington or North Vernon, is, we learn, again being agitated, and consultations between the officers of the respective companies have been had. We had supposed that the project of uniting the two roads was abandoned, and subject. It is now being revived, and it is to be hoped that the two roads must for a considerable distance run nearly or quite parallel, and sometimes almost side by side, and that, therefore, in the present stringency of the money market, it would save a heavy sum to make a joint road bed. This is a question for the officers and directors of the respective companies to decide. We predict it will not be done hastily, or without a full investigation of the relative advantages and disadvantages to result from it. We hope that that course will be taken which will best conduce to the speedy construction of the roads, provided no interest of our city is thereby sacrificed.—N. A. Ledger.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.—The Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the Northern Indiana Railroad Company have consolidated the two companies into one, and the new company is now in the hands of the directors. The directors of the two companies have been some days in session at Adrian perfecting the articles of consolidation, which were submitted to the stockholders of the former company at Adrian on the 25th and to the stockholders of the latter at Leport on the 26th, and unanimously approved. The number of Directors has been increased to thirteen, and the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz: John B. Jervis, Edwin C. Litchfield, Charles Butler, John Stryker, Eliza C. Litchfield, Hugh White, John S. Barry, E. Morrison, John W. Kinney, Edwin D. Thomas, Thomas Barron, Hamilton White, D. B. St. John.

The first meeting of the new Board was held at Leport on the 26th, to organize, when John Wilkinson of Syracuse, was elected President; Edwin C. Litchfield, Treasurer; George H. Ford, Assistant Treasurer, and J. M. Hopkins, Secretary.

Mr. Wilkinson has long been known as the successful manager of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad, having been its President almost from its first organization, until the consolidation under the New York Central Railroad Company. It is understood he will devote a large share of his time directly upon the line of the road, making Chicago his headquarters.

Mr. Boddy, of Rochester, who has just returned from Europe, where he purchased the iron to complete the railroad from Toledo to the Terre Haute and Alton road. A portion of the newly purchased iron has already arrived at New York.—Toledo Commercial.

The bill to forfeit the charter of the Erie and North East Railroad Company, and to provide for disposing of the same, has passed both branches of the Legislature, finally, and, with the Governor's signature, will become a law.

The bill is authorized to take possession of said road, until some disposition is made of it by law. He is authorized to restore it to the company, on condition—First, That their extent of the road to the harbor of Erie. Second, That this extension shall commence within three months after the passage of this act, and be finished by the time when the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashabutoh Company are required to have their road to Erie harbor. Third, That the company shall change the gauge of their road, either to four feet, eight and a half inches, or to the six feet gauge, and maintain it there at. Fourth, They must leave the ground, streets and alleys, at and in the City of Erie, free from all bridges, embankments, and superstructures. The bill further provides that a tax shall be levied by the State, of five cents for each passenger, and two cents for each ton of freight, passing east on said road. This concludes the Erie controversy, for the present session, at least.

Accident to the Pope.—The flooring of a room in the Convent of St. Agnes, where the Pope had assembled a number of guests, gave way and precipitated all the company into the apartment beneath. The Pope escaped with but slight injury. Cardinal Antonelli, Cardinal Patrizi and General De Montreuil, received some hurts. A similar accident occurred, (says history,) to Pope Alexander VI.

Attempt at Robbery—Foul Murder. We have just returned from the Wild Cat, three miles north-east from town, where we attended the post-mortem examination held before the coroner's jury over the dead body of Cephas Fahrbach, who came to his death under the following circumstances:—

About twelve o'clock last night, three men went to the house of Mr. Fahrbach, a little north of the Wild Cat bridge, and finding the door fastened, asked for admission. Cephas, the eldest of Fahrbach's two sons, got up from his bed where he was sleeping, and let them into the house. There was a fire on the hearth, making the room very warm. The three men saw the old man lying in the bed, and asked the deceased if there were any other men about the house but the two, and immediately commenced searching the house, examining every corner. They were told that there was another man in bed, which was pointed out to them. They then went to the room, and found the man lying on his back, and he was immediately killed with a heavy bludgeon in the hands of one of the three men.

The other two assassins caught hold of the deceased, and dragged him out of the door into the yard. In the meantime the younger brother got out of bed and seized an iron poker used about the house, and rushed to the aid of his father. He knocked off his hat, and drove him from the house. He followed on to the door, where he saw the two in a struggle with the deceased. One had hold of him and the other immediately drew a pistol and shot him, the balls going in a few inches from the shoulder, passing through the lungs, severing the main arteries, and producing death almost instantaneously. The three assassins then ran off, leaving a large bowie knife, on the end of the handle or hilt, which was the initials engraved, "T. D." also a chief, which had been evidently been used by a painter and glazier, together with the silk hat knocked off by the younger brother, in which was a black silk cravat. The post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Fahrbach in presence of the coroner's jury.

The blow received by the old man was a terrible one—his forehead, his eyes and face being badly swollen, and black as the hearts that perpetrated the deed.

The young surviving brother who is about 19 years of age, testified that the same three strangers called at the house on Wednesday last, and asking for a drink of water, stood strangely, apparently examining every part of the house and when asked what they were doing, said they were working in Delphi, and were on their way to the city. They remained several minutes and left. The young man said he knew the men as about double what they were before.

soon as he saw them last night, and would recognize them again. As soon as the news reached the city, the sheriff and officer of the police started in search, and took up on suspicion, Timothy and Pete Driscoll, Samuel and Joseph Priott, (step-sons of Charles Miles.) Aaron Beaman, David Clark and Thomas Longley. All of who were secured in jail to await an examination. These are all the facts that we have time to get into this evening.

La Fayette.—The two surviving principal witnesses, Fahrbach and son, have been taken into the presence of the prisoners, including Albo Rico, and swore that Albo Rico, Tim Driscoll, and Jo Priott was the three persons engaged in the attempted robbery and murder.—La Fayette Courier.

Attempt to Break into Fahrbach's House.—It appears that the authorities have not arrested all concerned in the late murder of Cephas Fahrbach and son were aroused by a noise like some one attempting to break into his house. He was soon startled by a stern demand from without the door for immediate admission. The request was denied, when assaults were commenced on both door and window. The old man and son had armed themselves, the former with a double barreled fowling piece, the latter with a revolver.

While this was going on, a daughter from excessive fright jumped out of a window and screamed murder. This attracted the crew of a boat passing through the lock near by, and some neighbors who repaired to the spot just in time to fight the desperadoes away. They had knocked in one window and partly demolished a door.

When news of the outrage reached this city, it created a great excitement, but it is to be hoped that nothing serious will grow out of it.—La Fayette American.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15. Colonel Henry L. Kinney was arrested at New York last night and brought on here this morning, and was held in \$4,500 bail on a charge of violating the Neutrality Laws in this district.

The majority of the Governor's council, were adverse to his decision relative to Judge Loring, in office, the decision appeared to give much satisfaction in Boston, but will probably act strongly against his future political prospects in the State at large.

Boston, Monday, May 14. There was a grand scene of confusion in the House this afternoon, Hiss having resumed his vacated seat twice, and was twice conducted outside by the Sergeant-at-Arms by an order of the House, which was passed almost unanimously.

By advice of his counsel, he has, however, published an address, denouncing his expulsion as arbitrary, and intimating that the members of the House feared an impartial development of all the facts in the case.

Boston, May 10. The Senate to-day, passed a third reading of the Personal Liberty Bill, which nullifies the Fugitive Slave Law, as the late Governor of Massachusetts.

The majority of the Governor's council, were adverse to his decision relative to Judge Loring, in office, the decision appeared to give much satisfaction in Boston, but will probably act strongly against his future political prospects in the State at large.

Boston, May 10. In the House this morning, a message was received from Gov. Gardner, respectfully declining to sign the bill in accordance with the address of the two branches of the Legislature. The message is rather lengthy. The House refused to refer the message to the committee on federal relations, but laid it on the table, and ordered 5000 copies to be printed.

New York, May 8. In the Board of Supervisors last night, a resolution was offered that, whereas, the property of John Hughes, Arch Bishop of New York, amounting to several millions of dollars, will revert to his legitimate heirs when he dies, it is resolved that all the said property is taken like the property of any other individual of the city, and the same shall be subject to the same laws on taxes. This property of course belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, being merely vested in the Arch-Bishop.

Chicago, May 12. A destructive fire occurred at Springfield, destroying the best business portion of the city. The State House square was consumed, and nine splendid stores were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, mostly covered by insurance. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday, May 3. Connelly & Co.'s powder mill, five miles from this city, exploded at six o'clock this evening. Five men were killed. The buildings were blown to atoms. This is the fourth time within the last five years, these works have been destroyed.

The Maine Law Legislature of Massachusetts.—One of the committees of the Massachusetts Legislature recently charged the State five dollars for gun, for the use of the members. This exposure has given rise to others, and the committee have been traced through the State, at Lowell and Roxbury, engaged in the same and other projects. The first revelation was made at Blackstone. The Woodcock Patriot says that when members of the Legislature and others visited that place, at the time of the excursion over the Central Railroad to New York, a sumptuous dinner was provided at the Union House, at which more than one hundred persons were present. After they arrived, the people of Blackstone were surprised to discover that they were followed by individuals, bearing upon their shoulders certain suspicious-looking packs—a kind of mysterious baggage—which, when opened, was found to contain the following inventory, viz: "Sundry bottles of extra champagne wine, thirty-six bottles; two boxes, containing forty-eight bottles of brandy, containing two varieties."

The Patriot says further: "We do not affirm that the State furnished these liquors. We are authorized to state that the railroad company did not furnish them."

What next? On the sixteen principal roads in New York out of the 12,258,714 passengers carried, only twelve were killed—or about one in a million.—All these came to their death either while standing on, or jumping on or off the platform. So saying official reports, which show that for the past year the railroad is as safe a mode of travel as any in the world. The number of employees killed and persons run over are what swell the aggregate of railroad accidents.

Moral Reform and Fusion Party.—We find the following item going the rounds of the press: "The members of the Reform party—that is the Know-Nothing party—of the Pennsylvania Legislature have just voted that their compensation hereafter shall be \$500 per session, and not \$3 per day, as heretofore."

The legislative expenses will be, therefore, about double what they were before.

The Maine Law in Albany, New York.—Mayor Parsons, of Albany, New York, has issued a circular in which he determines to enforce the Maine Law in that city nevertheless he adds:

"It requires no spirit of prophecy to predict, if there be any truth in the laws of human nature, of value in the lessons of human experience, that, after a brief period, this statute will remain a dead letter, to be looked upon by the nation with wonder and astonishment that such legislation could have been perpetrated here, and in the nineteenth century."

St. Louis.—A letter from Westport, published in the St. Louis "Republican," states that on the evening of the 3d, the cholera appeared in its most malignant form, causing thirteen deaths in twenty-four hours! Its attacks were, in almost every case, sudden, and completing its dread mission in two or three short hours.—The letter goes on to state that the cholera was in as great a state of violence as it has ever been in the city, and also stated that Westport. The frightened inhabitants were leaving both places as rapidly as possible, and dispersing themselves in the country and distant towns in the vicinity. Up to the time of closing the letter, the evening of the 4th, there had been no abatement.

Cholera at St. Louis.—New Orleans, May 11.—The cholera continues its ravages among the emigrants on the Upper Mississippi.

The boats are generally covered beyond their capacity. Unusual fatality seems to attend the disease.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2. The municipal election resulted in the election of the reform candidates for City Treasurer and Commissioner of public works. They were supported by the Whigs and Democrats against select Council. The Council will stand as follows: 9 Democrats; 14 Know-Nothings. Common Council, 39 Democrats; 36 Know-Nothings elected.

Bounty Land Applicants.—The Commissioner of Pensions has made an important decision, in which he draws a distinction between distant and actual service in time of war. The decision is to the effect that a person who is in the military or naval service of the United States during any of the wars in which his country has been engaged since 1790, is not entitled to bounty land under the act of March 3d, 1855, if he was not at the seat of war.

Bank Issues.—We notice an article going the rounds of the press, in which it is stated that Bank Capital in several of the Eastern States—and revealing the astounding fact that the entire circulation of the New England Banks is now upwards of forty millions, resting on a specie basis of only four millions. We find our city being flooded with bills of the States which have increased its Bank circulation fifty per cent. While this is the fact, those most busy in the circulation of their eastern irredeemable paper, are concentrating the issues of our own Free specie-paying Banks and running upon them constantly for gold—while the notes of our Banks are everywhere sold for dollars, and you can see the Auditor of State. We caution the people against receiving this Eastern trash in preference to our own specie-paying Banks, and suggest if it is not best, being forewarned, to look with suspicion on those who are circulating the eastern Bank paper, and doing everything to cripple those Indiana specie-paying banks, which have not been able to get out of the hands of the most distresses ever known in our State.—Indiana Republican.

The Washington Union on the Instructions of Commodore McCauley.—It is scarcely necessary to remark, that as the late capture of the neighborhood of Cuba has caused the President to send a naval force there, the inference is conclusive that the object is to prevent a repetition of such occurrences, and to punish them if their repetition is attempted. Those acts are regarded by the Executive as violations of international law, and indignities to our flag and aggression upon our rights, and obstructions to our commerce, which cannot, and will not be tolerated. Commodore McCauley will raise no questions of naval etiquette in connection with the exercise of right of visitation or examination of our vessels by Spanish war ships. His business is to know that our government repudiates all controversy as to the existence of such rights, whether it be sought to exercise it under the head of "bringing to" or "fringing over," or any one of the naval phrases which are so learnedly investigated in some of the newspapers, or whether it is asserted openly and boldly as an existing Spanish right. He does not go there with a lexiographer in his hand to enter into philological disquisitions with Spanish officers, but to search, visitation, or examination of any vessel rightfully bearing our flag upon the high seas, under any guise or pretext, in my presence or within my reach if you attempt it, the act will be done at your peril. If the Intelligence chooses to regard instructions of this character as "bloody," it is welcome to make the most of them, other citizens, of better nation, will judge differently. We do not pretend to conjecture whether a hostile collision will or will not result from the execution of the orders of Commodore McCauley. That matter is with the Spanish officials and their government. They now know the position of our government on the question, and they can see the result of war or war in their hands. If they persist in their career of aggression, war is inevitable, and war by their own act and upon their own responsibility.

"Put none but Americans on Guard to Night."—This order, undoubtedly the command of Benedict Arnold, at the time he attempted to betray the American Army, has been put into the mouth of the Father of his country—by the Know-Nothings—who have stolen the liver of heaven to serve the devil. No such order was ever given by Washington. No such sentiment entered his heart. It is a base and wicked forgery! William E. Robinson, formerly connected with the New York "Tribune," lately made a speech, in which he uses the following pointed language:

"But we are told—and it has been gaining creditability among the more ignorant and

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of an Execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon and will expose for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, County of Allen and State of Indiana, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the 9th day of May, 1855, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 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2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 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More Goods.—C. A. Gray has received summer stock, which, as is always the case, is remarkably well assorted, and especially adapted to the wants of the numerous customers of the popular store. Somehow or other, friend Gray seems to know exactly what the ladies need, and always manages to get the very best and most substantial goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. This fact is getting to be well understood, and to this may be attributed the great popularity he has acquired.

they therefore hold this to be sufficient and are of the opinion that they possess the necessary will and power to carry on the work they have undertaken.

"That the Association has, and will have, a beneficial effect upon our city, is a matter already amply substantiated by facts. The Association has secured the receipt of letters from 100 persons, making it more than sufficient to show that the number of members, the liberal contributions, and the willingness of our city have been established upon and expressed a desire to be of our routine, &c. One remark made by a member was not out of place here. Said he, 'I am in your place some five or six years ago, and surprised at the chance which had taken place.'

conditions. The Supreme Court of the United States will decide it to be unconstitutional, if the fanatics and demagogues in the old Bay State will leave to give up, or they will find themselves in trouble at once. The old Hartford Convention spirit of opposition to the Union is eloquently manifested in this bill. It would be a very poor thing with the masses of the people generally, and would tend to restore public sentiment to a more healthy condition, if several of our Senators, who have been in the ranks of those who have turned forth treason for years since, out of these days, the heavy power of General Government, and have a glimpse of better in representation—*Concurrent Expiry*

The blow received by the old man was a terrible one—his forehead, his eyes and face being badly swollen, and black as the hearts that perpetrated the deed.

The young surviving brother who is about 12 years of age, testified that the same three strange men called at the house on Wednesday last, and asking for a drink of water, acted strangely, and persistently examining every part of the body of the old man, and asking him questions which he was unable to answer.

They were working in Dolph's and were on their way to the city. They remained several minutes on the porch, and then left. The young man said he knew the men.

passing official reports, which show that for the
 suffering in his seat, the railroad is as safe as
 needs of travel as any in the world. The numbers
 of employees killed and persons not near are what
 swell the aggregate of railroad accidents.

Moral Reform and Fusion Party.—We find
 the following item going the rounds of the press:
 "The members of the Reform party—that is,
 the Know-Nothing party of Pennsylvania,
 Legislature have just decided that their contribu-
 tions hereafter shall be \$500 per session, and not
 \$5 per day, as heretofore."

The legislative expenses will be, therefore,
 about double what they were before.

If you are sick, the probability is that the rubs of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, flatulency, constipation, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Lloyd's Liver Biscuits, prepared by J. C. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their salutary effect. See advertisement.

of said decedent, his personal estate being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the Court of Common Pleas for the County of said County, to-wit: I, B. G. NELSON, C. J. D. C. D. Allen Co.
 MAY 18TH 1933. (9) 50 3-26

Administrator's Notice.
 NOTICE is hereby given that I have, this day, been appointed administrator of the estate of Joshua W. Parker, late of Allen County, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are lawfully required to present and prove the same to the said estate, to settle the same.
 The estate is probably insolvent.
 E. L. PARKER, Adm'r.
 MAY 18TH 1934. 3-26

150 Dozen Genuine Turtle Egg Baskets.
50 " AMS and other SHOVELS.
A large assortment of general Hardware
on hand.
OAKLEY & SONS is the place for
Merchants to go to get up to date, and
April 14, 1891.

